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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

Latest News.

Every available agent and nurse of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions have left Washington for City Point, a circumstance which indicates that a battle is at hand.

Ninety-nine deserters from the rebel army arrived at Washington yesterday, and, after taking the oath, left for the North. Hundreds more are anxious to leave the rebel army if they can get away.

Two Pennsylvania regiments passed through Washington yesterday on their way to the front.

A number of gentlemen are in Washington from New Orleans on business connected with questions between the government and cotton traders.

The internal revenue receipts for the first half of the month are about eight and a half million dollars, being an increase of over a million on the same period of last month.

The Hon. N. B. Smithers was on Thursday nominated for Congress on the first ballot by the Union State Convention in Wilmington, Delaware.

The steam tug A. B. Sanders exploded her boiler yesterday morning in the East River, New York. Three persons were killed, and one man was badly injured. The vessel was blown to pieces.

The statement that Farragut's fleet has approached Mobile in line of battle is not believed at the Navy Department. He does not intend to attack Mobile. Secretary Welles does not approve of the policy of capturing Mobile for the present, the forces being needed elsewhere.

In our special dispatches from Washington will be found a series of official orders which have been published in rebel newspapers at various points of the South, all going to show that the rebellion has been reduced to a very low pitch, and that its final gasp may be looked for soon.

Reliable information has been received at St. Louis to the effect that Gen. Price crossed the Arkansas river at Dardenelle, about half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the 8th, with five thousand rebel cavalry, evidently destined for Missouri. Shelby's movements in Northeast Arkansas and in Southeast Missouri seem to be aimed at Cape Girardeau, while Price will probably strike at Springfield. Both places are well fortified and have garrisons strong enough to repel any attack.

The Democratic Conferees of the 24th Congressional District met yesterday at the Monongahela House, and nominated Hon. Jesse Lazear, of Greene County, the present incumbent, for Congress. His opponent is Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington County.

Gold at the evening exchange in New York went down to 221¼.

Last evening the north wing of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, New York, took fire and it was feared that the whole edifice would be destroyed.

The last published dispatch steamer Fawn was burned by the rebels while on her regular trip from Norfolk to Roanoke Island through the canal on the 9th inst.

The enemy has been annoying our lines near Petersburg, and on Wednesday General Grant's batteries opened, and heavy firing was kept up all day, doubtless having the effect of setting aside a few of the rebel sharpshooters.

In a letter from an officer on Gen. Grant's staff, dated Wednesday evening, it is stated that everything looks bright and cheering; that the longer the army remains inactive as it is at present, the Rebels are getting weaker while we are getting stronger every day.

The Indians have disappeared on the overland road, and travel is now pronounced safe.

Gen. Cluseret, editor of the *New Nation*, has, notwithstanding his fine critical military genius, and his grand arraignment of Gen. Grant, been out-generaled by Gen. Fremont's friends, who, yesterday caught him by a flank movement—an injuction from the Supreme Court—and ousted him. They suppressed his edition of the *New Nation*, and went to work to get out another, last night. This movement is likely to throw several of the *World* Bohemians out of a nice little job. Cluseret appeared to think that he and not Fremont was the candidate in whose interest the *New Nation* was established.

Drifting With the Stream.

As a last resort, the supporters of McClellan undertake to say that though Back Out-and-Surrender was the material of which the Chicago Platform was constructed, he does not stand in it. No Convention ever before met in this country whereat there was so much engineering. It was postponed to give opportunity to fix things; and they were fixed—platform and all, in advance. The result of the Convention indicated the strong current of Democratic sentiment—the stream wherein McClellan was cast. He can no more do otherwise than float with that stream than could he were he in the rapids of Niagara. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people—an attempt to delude the public mind, to pretend that while the stream runs rapidly one way he is going another. While he remains a candidate, he can no more separate himself from the Back-Out-and-Give-Up Platform of his party than he can reverse the laws of the universe. He must drift with the stream.

An Important Movement.

All the indications are that an important movement is about to be made by Gen. Grant. Army Surgeons, nurses and others attached to the Hospital Department have been ordered to City Point, and all sorts of rumors general as to the character of the movement universally believed to be at hand. They may arise from the preparations in view of Lee's supposed intention to attack Grant, though these preparations seem to point to an offensive rather than a defensive movement. It is probable that many days will elapse before intelligence of deep interest reaches us from James River.

Ballots and Bullets.

The ballots of Vermont and Maine have disabled the enemy's batteries in that region, and the bullets of our brave troops are vigorously persuading their Copperhead allies in the South to ask for a "cessation of hostilities." When our soldiers' vote shall have been added to our home ballots, the story of the overwhelming defeat of the White Flag party will be written.

Meeting To-Night.

The meeting at Wilkins Hall to-night will be one of the most interesting of the campaign. Among the speakers will be the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago. We can safely assure the public, without party distinction, that the occasion will be full of interest and instruction.

Gen. Carl Schurz has taken the stump for Lincoln and Johnson. He was one of the earliest and warmest supporters of Fremont, but like all the supporters of the General, gives his influence for the Union nominees.

Another Veteran Opposed to McClellan.

The veteran General McCall is openly opposed to McClellan. He is a Democrat of the old school, and a brave soldier. He knows McClellan perfectly, and consequently is opposed to him. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1862, and shows a clear record, which he will preserve by the course he has adopted.

An Important Order.

An order has been issued discontinuing the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, as organized April 20, 1864, and Col. Gibson's command is revoked. This ends an unpleasant controversy between Gov. Curtin and Secretary Stanton.

The Opera.—The sale of tickets for the Opera commences to-day. The earliest applicants will of course secure the best seats. See advertisement in another column.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

To the Friends of Lincoln and Johnson in Allegheny County.

It is of the utmost importance to get a full vote of our gallant soldiers in the army for our county ticket at the October Election.

The requisite machinery for carrying on that election will be furnished by the State government; the work of finding out who are enabled to vote, and of attending to the necessary work of enabling them to vote, devolves upon you.

It is necessary that every soldier from this county now in the army, (except those recently enlisted,) should be assessed *at home*, and the nominal tax of ten cents paid for each to enable him to vote.

In order to secure a full assessment, it will be necessary for our friends in each district to make a thorough and *immediate* canvass of their respective districts, in order to find out the names of every soldier therein who is entitled to vote, and have them assessed.

We counsel our friends to attend to this at *once*.

The method of assessment is pointed out in Section 40 of the act recently passed, viz:

Section 40.—It shall be the duty of every assessor within this commonwealth, annually to assess and return, in the manner now required by law, a county tax of ten cents upon each and every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual taxes upon every commissioned officer, known by them to be in the military service of the United States, or of this State, in the army; and when any omission shall occur, the omitted name shall be added by such assessors to the assessments and lists of voters, on the application of any citizen of the election district, or precint, wherein such soldier might or would have a right to vote, if not in such service, as aforesaid; and such non-commissioned officers, and privates, shall be exempt from all other personal taxes, during their continuance in such service; and said assessors shall, in each and every case, of such assessed soldiers, or officers, without fee, or reward, therefor, give a certificate of such regular or additional assessment, to any citizen of the election district, or precinct, who may, at any time, demand the same; and upon the presentation thereof, to the tax collector of said district, or the treasurer of the said county it shall be the duty of such officer to receive said assessed tax, of, and from, any person offering to pay the same for the soldier, or officer therein named, and to endorse upon such certificate, a receipt therefor, and it shall also be the duty of said collector, or county treasurer, to receive said assessed tax, from any person who may offer to pay the same, in behalf of said officers, or soldiers, without requiring a certificate of assessment, when the name of such person shall have been duly entered upon the assessment books, and tax duplicates, and give a receipt therefor, to such person, specially stating, therein, the name of the soldier, or officer, whose tax is thus paid, the year for which it was assessed, and the date of the payment thereof; which said certificate and receipt, or receipt only, shall be prima facie evidence to any election board, provided for by this act, before which the same may be offered, of the due assessment of said tax, against, and the payment thereof by the soldier or officer therein named, offering the same, as aforesaid; and if any of said assessors, collectors, or treasurers, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, or to perform any of the duties therein enjoined upon them, or either of them, he, or they, so offending, shall be considered and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction, be fined, in any sum not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars, *provided*, That the additional assessments, required to be made by the above section, in the city of Philadelphia, shall be made, on application of any citizen of the election district, or precinct, thereof, upon oath or affirmation of such citizen, to be administered by the assessor, that such absent soldier is a citizen of the election district, or precinct, wherein such assessment is required, by such citizen to be made.

If any assessor refuses to perform this duty apply to him the penalties herein pointed out.

The local vigilance committee of each district are urged to attend to this matter promptly, and to send one of their number to consult with the county committee, which meets daily at Wilkin's Hall, at two o'clock P. M.

It is of great importance to have the army vote secured for the October election, not one of the November election is materially influenced by that in October, and if we carry the State at the first election, we are sure to do so at the second.

There is a class of soldiers who are away from their companies and regiments, on detached duty, in hospitals, in the Veteran Reserve Corps, &c., and the election law provides that *wherever there is a less number than ten soldiers at any one place*, they may send a proxy to any friend at home to vote for them. The mode is pointed out by law.

Section 32. When any of the electors, mentioned in the first section of this act, (less than ten in number, shall be members of companies of another State or Territory, or, for any sufficient and legal cause, shall be separated from their proper company, or shall be in any hospital, navy yard, vessel, or on recruiting, provost, or other duty, whether within or without this State, under such circumstances as shall render it probable that he, or they, will be unable to rejoin their proper company, or to be present at his proper place of election, on or before the day of the elections, therein mentioned, said elector, or electors, shall have a right to vote in the following manner:

Section 33: The voter, aforesaid, is hereby authorized, before the day of election, to deposit his ballot, or ballots, properly folded, as required by the general election laws of this State, or otherwise, as the voter may choose, in a sealed envelope, together with a written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, statement, containing the name of the voter, the county, township, borough or ward, of which he is a resident, and, written or printed authority, to some qualified voter in the election district, of which said voter is a resident, to cast the ballots, contained in said envelope, for him on the day of said election. Said statement and authority to be signed by the said voter, and attested by the commanding, or some commissioned officer, of the company, of which he is a member, in the case of a private, and of some commissioned officer of the regiment, in the case of an officer, if any of such officers are conveniently accessible, and if otherwise, then by some other witness; and there shall also accompany said ballots, an affidavit of said voter, taken before some one of the officers aforesaid, and in the absence of such officers, before some other person duly authorized to administer oaths, by any law of this State, that he is a qualified voter in the election district in which he proposes to vote, that he is in the actual military service of the United States, or of this State, describing the organization to which he belongs, that he has not sent his ballots in any other person or persons, than the one in such authority mentioned, that he will not offer to vote at any poll, which may be opened on such election day, at any place whatsoever, and that he is not a deserter, and has not been dishonorably dismissed from the service, and that he is now stationed at ——, in the State of ——. Said sealed envelope, containing the ballots, statement, authority and affidavit as aforesaid, to be sent to the proper person, by mail or otherwise, having written or printed on the outside, across the sealed part thereof, the words, "soldier's ballot for —— township, (borough or ward), in the county of ——."

Section 34. The elector to whom such ballot shall be sent, shall on the day of election, and whilst the polls of the proper district are open, deliver the same, so received, unopened, to the proper election officer, who shall open the same, in the presence of the election board, and deposit the ballots therein contained, together with the envelope and accompanying papers, as other ballots are deposited, and said board shall count and canvass the same, in the same manner as other votes cast at said election; and the person delivering the same may, on the demand of any elector, be compelled to testify, on oath, that the envelope, so delivered by him, is in the same shape as when received by him, and that the same has not been opened, or the contents thereof changed, or altered, in any way, by him.

These proxies must be here before the second Tuesday of October, so that whatever is done to secure them must be done now.

Let our friends in each district, in their canvass for this purpose, ascertain the names and address of all who are so detached that they cannot vote with their brethren in the army, and send blank proxies to them, with tickets, so that the blanks may be filled and returned in time for the October election.

Blank proxies can be had on application to the Chairman of the County Committee.

We call upon our friends throughout the county to take this matter in hand at once and push it vigorously to completion.

Having secured to the soldier the right to vote, let us see to it that he has every possible opportunity of exercising that right, at the October election.

By order of the Union executive County Committee.
A. M. Brown, Chairman.
A. Hrlands, D. O'Neill, } Secretaries.

The Proposed German Loan.

It is understood that the Government will decline the arrangement proposed by certain German houses for the loan of one thousand millions, on the ground that nothing would really be gained by the operation. The bulk of the proposed "loan" it is said, consisted of an exchange of some old bonds for new ones bearing gold interest, while the ready cash contained in the proffer was a mere cypher. The arrangement would no doubt have been a fine one for our German friends, but to the Government it would have been simply an increase to the already heavy debt, which it is compelled to bear.

Congressional Conferees.—The Congressional conferees of the 19th District, will meet in Ridgeway, Elk County, on Wednesday the 21st inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Movements of Parties—The Soldiers' Vote—Where McClellan is Popular—The Draft—Rebel Prisoners—Order Relating to Deserters—Bar-Room Democracy, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Washington City, Sept. 15, 1864.

This city is at present exceedingly dull in any kind of news. Business of all kinds is equally dull. Political workers have not as yet exerted any particular amount of industry. The friends of the Government feel certain of the re election of Lincoln, and are prepared to put their shoulders to the wheel as they should. The Copperheads seem puzzled—depressed in spirit, and evidently waiting for "something to turn up," wishing, from the bottom of their hearts, in order that their own side may be strengthened, that Grant or Sherman may meet with a reverse. In this lies their only hope, and well do they know it. Nowhere do I find such a feeling and wish for the success of Lincoln as prevails among the soldiers. Indeed, the name of Little Mac—once so powerful—seems only held in remembrance as a thing of the past among the soldiers. It is certain that, were a vote taken to-day in the Army of the Potomac, McClellan would not average one vote in ten. Visit any of the hospitals in this city, which are filled with men from all parts of the country, and represent all arms of the service, and you may pass through whole wards without finding a single McClellan man. I must, however, say there is one hospital which is an exception—that is Stone. At that hospital a few days ago I was considerably amused listening to one of the patients urging the claims of Little Mac to his fellow-patients, who all agreed with him. "Why," says he, "we took a vote at Forrest Hall yesterday, before I was sent up, and, out of 201 votes, not one was given to any other man than Little Mac—he got every vote." Your readers can appreciate it when they are informed that Forrest Hall is a prison, located in Georgetown, in which are confined nothing but deserters, bounty jumpers, stragglers and vagabonds, and Stone Hospital is part of the same institution, though located on Meridian Hill.

A draft will certainly take place next week in the townships and wards throughout Pennsylvania that have not filled their quotas, or nearly so.

There are over 8,000 rebel prisoners at Point Lookout. Nearly two thousand are at present confined to the hospital; the balance are in excellent condition, fat and hearty. These prisoners are well provided for, the same as our own soldiers. Their rations are composed of bread, corn meal, beef, bacon, beans, rice, hominy, coffee and tea, sugar, molasses, salt, potatoes, &c. A large number have recently been released and sent north upon taking the oath of allegiance. A great many more are considering the same subject, and it would take but little persuasion to induce more than one half of the number to take the oath. The prisoners devote a large portion of their time making bone rings, watch chains, &c., which they sell to visitors. About one hundred are daily detailed for duty on the wharf unloading vessels, and there is a great rush each morning for the detail, as it gives an opportunity to sell their trinkets to the boatmen, and trade for tobacco and other articles. Do our prisoners in Dixie enjoy such liberty or get such fine rations is the inquiry made by all visitors.

General order No. 254 from the War Department, dated Sept. 12th, directs that all deserters arriving in Washington, who report themselves as belonging to any particular regiment and are sent to it, shall be permanently assigned to the regiments of which they report themselves members. Deserters whose regiments are unknown are to be sent to the front with instructions to the commanding Generals of the army, to employ them at work upon the trenches.

The National Democratic Association are holding meetings every few nights. Not one of these meetings pass by without a regular "flare up." Tom Florence is generally the *shining light*. At their last meeting he made a heavy speech, and among other things said, "that several Democrats, whom he had never before doubted or unwavering fealty to the cause, had informed him, that they would as soon have Lincoln as McClellan. He did not think such words were the result of deliberate and prayerful reflection. He would say to those recusants who so told him to go home and prayerfully and tearfully consider the subject. For himself he was for *peace*. He would do anything for peace, more than most of them, and being for peace he was for George B. McClellan. While he mourned the errors of these recusants, he did not think they could split the party." So you see everything is not working harmoniously in their camp in this city. The great Ancona from Pennsylvania is to address them this evening.

The last few nights have been remarkably cold—nearly to a frost temperature. Fires were very comfortable companions. At the present price of coal—$18 per ton, I should judge a good many people dwelling here, will have to pass several uncomfortable nights the coming winter—or intrude on their more fortunate neighbors. S. C.

Late News Items.

Hon. W. W. Ketchum has been nominated for Congress in the XIIth District of this State.

George F. Miller, of Union county, as the candidate for Congress in the XIVth District.

St. Louis dispatches report that an invasion of Missouri by the rebels under Price and Shelby is expected. It would appear from this that the report of the former commander's death, which we doubted from the first, is untrue. Suitable preparations to meet the inroad are being made.

Gen. Grant is reported to have arrived at Fortress Monroe Thursday on his way to Washington.

The Indiana *Register* of the 14th inst., gives information of a deserter from the U. S. Army, having been wounded on Saturday last in that county, in the attempt of detective James McCanly to arrest him. The soldier's name was Geo. Jackson. He refused to stop when ordered to halt, and the consequence was he was fired upon and wounded in the hip. Dr. St. Clair dressed the wound. The case has been reported to the Provost Marshal of that State.

On Saturday morning last, in Indiana county, David Donnahue, of the 67th P. V., was arrested as a deserter and sent to Greensburg. He had returned on sick furlough and failed to report at the proper time.

Dr. Smith Fuller is the Union candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Indiana. The district is a close one, but the Republicans are sanguine of success. They are organized, and have made arrangements for a vigorous and active canvass. Dr. Fuller is a man of ability and a good canvasser. It is important that he be elected.

The ocean Monitor Dictator is to be finished in time to proceed to sea on the 1st of October, without, however, a former trial trip. The machinery will be fully tested. The service she is to perform is said to be highly important, which is the cause of the haste in which she will be dispatched. Her complement of officers is nearly ready; and a crew can be furnished at any time.

The Cleveland *Herald* learns that McClellan's letter has raised such a hubbub in the Democratic camp that it has been necessary to call the State Democratic Committee together again.

Mr. Long of the Sanitary Commission, has reached Chicago having left Atlanta on the 5th. Our army is now resting at and around Atlanta, resting and recuperating preparatory for a new campaign. The troops will be paid off and newly clothed. The rebel forces are concentrated within strong fortifications at Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon road. Mr. Long says our troops are in good spirits and in excellent condition.

Losses in Sherman's Campaign.

The following losses in men on the part of the rebels, during Sherman's campaign, are believed to be nearly correct. The estimate is made by Sherman himself:

From Chattanooga to Chattahoochee	12,000
Battle of July 20	6,000
" " 25	13,000
" " 28	7,000
" August 31	6,500
Total	44,500

Our losses in the meantime were about as follows, rather less than more:

From Chattanooga to Chattahoochee	15,000
Battle of July 20	2,000
" 25	3,500
" " 28	600
" August 31	1,500

The first table does not include deserters who came in after our forces had crossed the Chattahoochee; and these number several thousand.

Representative Conferee Meeting.—The Representative Conferee Delegates, for the district composed of the counties of Butler, Mercer and Lawrence, met at New Castle on Monday, September 5th, and nominated the following ticket for Assembly: William Haslett and John H. Negley, of Butler county, Samuel McKinley, of Lawrence county, and Charles Koonce, of Mercer county.

The proceedings were marked by harmony and good feeling, the delegates pledging a good report from their respective counties on the Second Tuesday of October.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indication of Active Operations.

A Battle at Hand.

ARRIVALS OF REBEL DESERTERS.

Two Pennsylvania Regiments for the Front.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.)

Washington, Sept. 16.

If coming events cast their shadows before, probably there is something behind the fact that every available agent and nurse of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions left this city yesterday and to-day for City Point.

Some months ago, one James E. Belleville was arrested as a spy while prowling around our works opposite Cincinnati. A lengthy examination did not bring out proof enough to convict him, and he was released.

Among the bounty jumpers who undertook to get away by swimming the Potomac just above Georgetown, two or three nights ago, and only succeeded in getting caught by our guards, was one from a New York regiment, who gave his name as Bright, and told a pitiful story of family troubles, &c. He was brought before Maj. Littler, formerly of the Department of the Ohio, and on duty in Cincinnati, who is now Assistant Provost Marshal of this District, who recognized him, and found upon him a copy of charges with an order for his release, &c. Seeing he was caught, he owned up, and is now in a fair way to receive the merited punishment.

Seventy-eight deserters were sent up from City Point to-day, and twenty-one from Harper's Ferry. Since the beginning of the month the aggregate of this class who have reached Washington is over five hundred, nearly all of whom have taken the oath, and gone North in search of work. It is represented that hundreds more would desert if their officers were not so vigilant, and that thousands will desert when the terms of Grant's late order are known among the privates.

Charles Cornell, formerly of Salem, Ohio, who held an important and confidential position in the Treasury Department, and who was arrested some nine months ago for embezzlement, has been released from jail on giving $3,000 bail. The amount of his embezzlement was reported as high as $20,000, but it is understood the money was nearly or quite all returned.

A number of gentlemen are here from New Orleans on business connected with questions between the government and cotton traders.

Two regiments of Pennsylvania troops passed up the Avenue to-day on their way to the front.

The Union men of this city have organized, and hold nightly meetings which are largely attended. Last evening they hung out a splendid flag. Democrats do not make any complaint because they monopolize all the cheering for Grant, and Sherman, and Farragut, and the army a navy.

The internal revenue receipts for the first half of the month are about eight and a half million dollars, being an increase of over a million on the same period of last month.

Rebel Wails of Despair.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL

THE CONFEDERACY COLLAPSING.

All Orders for Exemption Revoked.

Everybody Must Fight or the Rebellion is Ruined.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Washington, Sept. 16.

We have files of the Charleston *Mercury*, the Raleigh *Progress*, the Georgia *Constitutionalist*, the Augusta *Register*, the Montgomery *Mail*, and the Memphis *Appeal*. These interior rebel papers show much more plainly than the Richmond papers how remorseless is the system of conscription with which the rebel leaders are filling their army for the last desperate struggle.

Note has already been made of the fact that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and Gov. Watts, of Alabama, have called on all aliens in their States to take the oath of allegiance, and hold themselves in readiness for service in the army, or else at once leave the country; also, of the order of Gen. Jones, of Florida, revoking all exemptions granted prior to May, 1864; also of the order of Gov. Bingham, of South Carolina, virtually putting into service every male person in the State, between the ages of sixteen and seventy years.

From these papers it appears that the cadets of the Georgia Military Institute are doing regular military duty at Milledgeville.

Brigadier General Wright, commandant of the post at Augusta, orders detailed reports of employees of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, Ordnance and Medical Departments, with a view to see if there are not employed more than are needful.

Colonel Brown, commandant of conscripts for Georgia, ordered all persons in Richmond County, Georgia, who claim exemption, to present their claims for examination on the 6th of September, that it may be seen if they have strictly complied with their conditions, and adds, that all failing to do so will have their exemptions revoked, and be ordered at once into active service.

The Georgia *Constitutionalist*, of the 7th, says the aspect of affairs is anything but hopeful or cheering, and only the combined energies of all the people and the Government can save the State from the grasp of the invader.

The Augusta *Register*, of the 3d, says: "All the local troops left to-day for the front;" and follows the statement with an urgent call upon every man capable of shooting a gun to attend a meeting, to organize forces for protecting the city.

Major General Howell Cobb, commanding the Georgia Reserves, orders all detailed men, and invites and urges all exempted men in the same line of business to meet and organize in their respective counties, and report at his headquarters at Macon, and says all detailed men refusing to obey the order will immediately be sent to the front.

Major General Maury, of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, issues an order declaring that all exemptions for secret or special service in his Department are revoked, and various enrolling officers must take immediate steps to place all men in the army who have been acting under these exemptions. The local orders all paroled officers and men who have been declared exchanged to report forthwith to their respective commands and says no reason will excuse any man from obedience to the order.

Brigadier General Adams commanding the district of Central and Northern Alabama, orders all officers and men absent from the army on any business whatever in his district, to repair forthwith to their commands and report for duty.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of September 6th, says: Hood's egregious failures have proved that what the army of Georgia wanted was reinforcements, not change of Generals, and now the interest of the Confederacy imperatively, require that the rearguard, with reinforcements shall be immediately put at the head of it.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation to deserters, appealing to them to return to the army now when they are so much needed, promising them full and free pardon if they do so, and saying that he has ordered out the local militia to hunt down all who do not so return at once.

The Raleigh *Progress* of September 7th says: The whole secret of the disaster in Georgia was the want of men, and the permanent loss of that State will be a blow which the Confederacy cannot overcome. The whole fighting population of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi must at once take the field, or we must abandon the dream of independence.

These numerous orders and proclamations are all dated since the Fall of Atlanta, and make very apparent the straits to which the rebels are reduced. As Gen. Grant pithily says "their only hope now is in a divided North, and the end is not far if we are but true to ourselves."

The Hon. N. B. Smithers Nominated for Congress, at Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 16.

The Hon. N. B. Smithers was yesterday nominated for Congress on the first ballot by the Union State Convention.

Latest from Grant's Army.

EVERYTHING LOOKS BRIGHT AND CHEERING.

THE REBELS GROWING WEAKER.

OUR ARMY GROWING STRONGER.

Washington, September 16.

A letter, received in the city to-day from an officer on General Grant's staff, dated City Point, Wednesday evening, says: There is nothing new to record to-day, but everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we lie here we are weakening the enemy more or less, while their troops are deserting to our lines in droves. We are receiving large accessions of new recruits. The 11th Florida Regiment which entered the rebel service with 1,100 men has been reduced to less than 100 by desertions and the casualities of war, but principally by desertions.

Among the 78 rebel deserters brought here this morning from City Point, were 15 from that regiment.

Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe.

Heavy Firing in Front on Wednesday.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 16.

Maj. Gen. Butler arrived here this morning from the front. He comes here for the improvement of his health, which of late has become somewhat impaired.

Intelligence from the front states that the enemy have been annoying our Generals on the left for some time past, and General Grant's batteries opened yesterday to put a stop to it. Heavy firing was kept up all day yesterday. The result has not been ascertained. No doubt the rebel sharpshooters have been silenced.

THE REBEL GEN. PRICE IN MO.

Shelby's Movements in Arkansas.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.

Reliable information has been received here to the effect that Gen. Price crossed the Arkansas River at Dardenelle, about half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the 8th, with five thousand rebel cavalry, evidently destined for Missouri.

Shelby's movements in northeast Arkansas and in southeast Missouri seem to be aimed at Cape Girardeau, while Price will probably strike at Springfield. Both places are well fortified and have garrisons strong enough to repel any attack.

Farragut not to Attack Mobile.

New York, Sept. 16.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that no army news has been received by the Government to-day, and rumors to the contrary are false.

The statement that Farragut's fleet has approached Mobile in line of battle, is not believed at the Navy Department. He does not intend to attack Mobile. Secretary Welles does not approve of the policy of capturing Mobile for the present, the forces being needed elsewhere.

TROUBLE IN THE NEW NATION.

ITS ANIMATION SUSPENDED

Its Immediate Revival.

Col. Cluseret Arrested.

New York, Sept. 16.

The publication of the *New Nation* has been stopped by an injunction issued by Judge Sutherland. Its leader to-day announces its disappearance from the field for a month. The Supreme Court injunction put to-day upon the *New Nation*, Fremont's organ, reverses only to the edition published by General Cluseret. The regular paper goes to press to-night. The difficulty in the matter, as is inferred from a copy of the suppressed sheets, seems to be an attempt on the part of General Cluseret to turn the paper over to the advocacy of a person who has not hitherto appeared prominently as a possible candidate for the Presidency.

Disappearance of Indians on the Overland Road.

TROOPS PROPERLY STATIONED.

Travel Pronounced Safe.

Denver, Sept. 16.

No Indians have been seen on the Overland road for several weeks. Stages will be resumed immediately. The Indians have disappeared entirely. Troops are now stationed so as to fully protect coaches and travel.

Steamboat Boiler Explosion at N. Y.

Three Lives Lost, and Boat Blown to Pieces.

New York, Sept. 16.

The steam tug A. B. Sanders exploded her boiler this morning in the east river. Three persons were killed, and one man badly injured. The vessel was blown to pieces.

Burning of a Union Steamboat by the Rebels.

Newbern, N. C., Sept. 10.

The little dispatch steamer Fawn, on her regular trip from Norfolk to Roanoke Island through the Canal, was captured and burned by the enemy on the evening of the 9th inst.

The N. Y. Inebriate Asylum in Flames.

Binghampton, N. Y., Sept. 16—8 P. M.

The north wing of the Inebriate Asylum is now in flames. It is feared the entire edifice will be destroyed.

Late Military Intelligence.

Colonel Gallup's regiment of heavy artillery reached Washington yesterday, and attracted a good deal of attention.

A New York paper gives currency to a rumor that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Petersburg.

The 5th Corps has been reorganized as follows: First—The 4th Division, 5th Army Corps, is discontinued. Second—The following regiments, belonging originally to the old 1st Army Corps, and now serving with the 1st and 3d Divisions, are transferred to the 3d Division: 121st, 142d, 143d, 149th, 150th and 156th Pennsylvania, and 76th, 95th and 147th New York. Third—The 190th and 191st Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers are transferred to the 2d Division, 5th Fourth—The prospect of filling up the corps renders it desirable to retain the organizations of brigades as a division, and each division commander will arrange his brigades as he may think best.

Hereafter rations will be issued to nobody in the Army of the Potomac not in the service. Citizens who are inimical to the Government, or refuse to take the oath of allegiance, will be sent into the enemy's lines. Those citizens who take the oath of allegiance will be sent to the Northern States if they desire to go there.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 16.

Money easier, with a large supply—capital seeking investment at 7 per cent. for loans. Sterling dull at 109 in gold. Gold lower, opening at 228, declining to 224, and closing at 225¼. Government stocks firm. U. S. 6s, '81, coup., 108¾; do. 5-20s, coup., 109½; do 5s, 10-40, coup., 97. Treasury Notes, 7-30s, 110⅝.

Stocks heavy.

O. & M. cert.	43	Erie	104⅝
N. Y. Central	126	Hudson	116⅛
Reading	129½	Fort Wayne	107⅛
M. S.	80⅝	Ill. Cent. scrip	126⅛
Pittsburgh	110½		

New York Market.

New York, Sept. 16.

Cotton dull and unchanged; $1 80 for middling uplands.

Flour—Market for State, and Western Flour opened dull, and closed 5@10c lower on common grades; $9 60@9 90 for superfine State; $10@10 10 for extra State; $9 60@9 90 for superfine Western; $10@10 60 for common to medium extra Western, and $11@11 20 for extra round hoop Ohio.

Whisky—Active and firmer; Western, $1 81½@$1 82.

Wheat—1@2c better; Chicago Spring, $2 14@2 22; Milwaukie Club, $2 23@2 28.

Corn—Dull and lower; $1 61@1 61½ for mixed Western.

Rice—Very quiet.

Coffee—Dull and nominal.

Sugar—Quiet.

Molasses—Dull and unchanged.

Petroleum—Nominal; 47c for Crude; 76c for Refined in bond, and 86c. for Refined free.

Wool—Dull.

Pork—Firmer; $40@41 for new mess, and $38 75@39 75 for prime.

Beef—Quiet and steady; $12@15 for country mess and country prime; $16 50@19 for repacked mess, and $21@25 for extra mess.

Lard—A shade firmer; 23½@24c for kettle rendered.

Butter—Quiet but firm.

City Intelligence.

The Draft.

Provost Marshal Foster informs us that he will positively commence the draft on Monday next, in the following order:

Monday—Lawrenceville.
Tuesday—Birmingham.
Wednesday—East Birmingham.
Thursday—Versailles township.

It will be seen that those districts that have made no effort to escape the draft come in first for chances in the Captain's lottery.

Important Arrest.—A Second-Hand Clothier in Trouble.—How and Where Bounty Jumpers shed Uncle Sam's Toggery—Let Others Engaged in the Same Business Beware!

Through the instrumentality of Captain Davis, of the Provost Guard, a case has been brought to light which goes to show that there are those in our midst, who, not content with enjoying the protection of our laws, and availing themselves of the opportunities afforded them of making a living for them and theirs, must needs, in their desire for gain, engage in tampering with United States soldiers. It seems that for some time past men, principally from the eastern cities, have presented themselves before our recruiting officers—healthy, able-bodied persons—and were sworn into the service, receiving, of course, the highest local and government bounties. These men were at once furnished with the regular army uniforms, and sent to Camp Reynolds, with orders to remain there until such times as they could be shipped to the front. But nine times out of ten, when they were called for, they were not to be found. They had "skedaddled" and perhaps gone to some other point to get the bounty and take the oath. Suspecting something "rotten in Denmark," Captain Davis set his wits to work to discover, if possible, to whose door the offence could be traced. That he succeeded most admirably the sequel will prove.

Near the corner of Grant and Second streets, there stands a two story brick house known as the "Cambria House" the proprietor of which is J. O'Rourke. About the bar-room of this house it was observed that quite a number of soldiers were in the habit of loitering, and the suspicion entered the mind of Captain Davis that all was not right, and that possibly if the doings transacted within the walls of the "Cambria House" were brought to light, some clue might be gained as to how and where recruits found the means of so disguising themselves as to make their escape and defy the efforts of the detectives to capture them. Accordingly Captain Davis called to his assistance one of his corporals, a sharp, intelligent young man, and after fully acquainting him with his suspicions and his plans, furnished him with a full set of instructions. He was to visit the Cambria House and represent himself as but recently mustered into the service of the United States, and, in the first opportunity offered he was to question O'Rourke as to where he could exchange his uniform for a suit of citizens clothes, and, in this way, if he could gain confidence, that he contemplated deserting the first possible opportunity. The corporal started on his mission, and was not long in finding an opportunity to interview the proprietor of the establishment.

It seems that when the Corporal communicated to O'Rourke his intention of deserting, if he could find any one willing to furnish him with a suit of clothes, he would be later at once agreed to accommodate him. A bargain was struck, and the corporal was conducted through the bar-room and shown into a room in the "Cambria House," in which was a large number of suits of clothes ready for donning, besides quite a collection of United States uniforms, caps and accoutrements for soldiers. The Corporal selected a suit, the price of which was $50, he to throw in the rig he then had on.

Deeming that he had carried out his instructions to the letter, and had succeeded in getting all the information the Captain desired, the corporal astonished O'Rourke by informing him that he was his prisoner, and marched him off to the Girard House, where he is confined in the guard room, awaiting a trial by court martial. As it is strongly suspected that there are others in the same business, it may be just as well for them to desist, as Captain Davis is determined to put an end to such unlawful, treasonable tampering with those who have been sworn into the service of the United States.

White, Orr & Co.

These of our readers who have not laid in their Dry Goods should call at No. 25, Fifth street, and examine the choice and well selected stock of White, Orr & Co. In house furnishing goods a variety so great that we can not describe it

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

"Stop this Unholy War."

The White Flag party cry out "Stop this Unholy War!" "Let us hold out the olive branch to our brethren of the South, and we can have a peace under the old Constitution. Let us make such concessions as will satisfy the South, that slavery shall not be interfered with, and that their State rights shall be secured." This is the substance of their Armistice proposition. They are blatant of the horrors of war and the enormity of the debt we are contracting. They say we cannot conquer the South, that we are sacrificing the bone and sinew of the land, &c.

The horrors of the war we deprecate, but the price of liberty is blood freely offered upon its altar. The expense of so great a war is enormous, but the resources of this nation are adequate to its liquidation. No country on the globe has so many facilities and resources of wealth. Our agricultural area is colossal in extent; our mountains and valleys teem with minerals and oils, and our lakes, rivers and railroads afford great facilities for transportation. The debt of this war is an insignificant argument offered to support the doctrine of an abandonment of this Union,—for a suspension of hostilities would be an abandonment—and more than that, it would be a complete disruption into many parts. Do not the South say, that it is impossible for them to resist the conviction that the mass of the Democratic party and of the North are bent on peace with as much favor as they once were on war? Do they not say, in view of these facts that their independence is already conquered and won, and that though they may yet suffer some reverses, yet the objects of the war are already won? Shame on the white-livered, cowardly party that preaches such a doctrine!

The South boldly proclaim that all they have to do is to maintain the struggle until after the election, when they will be masters of the situation, and can dictate their own terms of peace. They say they will not negotiate for peace on any other terms than that every hostile soldier is withdrawn from their soil, and every hostile ship from their waters.

As to conquering the South, why, we have already conquered it in fact, and it would be so acknowledged were it not for the Syrinean song of peace and armistice which their allies of the North have tuned upon their political harp. Shall all the bright prospects secured to us by the revolution and the establishment of this government, be swept from us just on the eve of their being finally established on a permanent and enduring foundation, and anarchy and fragmental governments rule in their stead? Heaven forbid. Let the people rally to the rescue of their country from the grasp of insatiate malice, from the fangs of a worse than Philistine persecution.

Effects of an Armistice.

The attention of the White Flag party is asked to the fruits of an armistice. By recalling our army and navy we should abandon Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans, Alexandria, Newbern, Port Royal, Pensacola, all the forts along the coast, and every position there occupied by our forces. We would give up Virginia, Marysland, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Louisiana. The costly expeditions under BUTLER, BURNSIDE, DUPONT, FARRAGUT, and others, would be rendered useless. By raising the blockade the South could sell her cotton and tobacco, and purchase an ironclad navy in Europe. We would abandon the Mississipi, giving up Memphis, Vicksburg, and St. Louis. The States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri would fall back into the enemy's ranks. The boundary of Pennsylvania would become the Southern line of the United States, and our capitol of Washington would be in the enemy's hands. All the Southern Union families would be at the tender mercies of the rebels. We would yield the rebels more ground than they have possessed during the war. Are you ready for this?

McClellan and the Chicago Platform.

It is useless for the alarmed supporters of MCCLELLAN to pretend, now that they see that the Chicago platform is a millstone tied to his neck, that he does not approve of the Chicago platform. It is asserted on competent authority that, two weeks before the convention met, the peace plank *was submitted to his inspection and he gave it his approval.*

It is understood, furthermore, that MCCLELLAN privately says he is in favor of an armistice; indeed, this outrageous idea seems to have sprung from him as much as from VALLANDIGHAM. The man who contemplated the surrender of his army at Harrison's Landing would do a consistent thing by proposing an armistice now.

GOV. SEYMOUR, of New York, has been re-nominated. He steadily declined, nevertheless the convention put him and the old ticket up by acclamation. To one familiar with New York politics this has a distinct meaning. SEYMOUR knew there was no chance; hence he declined. Hence there was no other candidate, and hence the convention nominated him. It is a rule in New York, when a man has been permitted to run when things looked bright, that he must gratify his friends by permitting them to use him when things look blue. Things look blue now. When the prospect is good, candidates are plenty. When the prospect is bad, nobody wants to run. Nobody wanted to run, and so they made SEYMOUR stand. This is the philosophy of the thing.

Senator Ben. Wade on the Stump for Lincoln.

The Union men of Meadville intend holding a mass convention at that place on Saturday of this week. The leading speakers who are announced for the occasion are Hon. B. F. Wade, Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, and Gen. S. F. Cary. Besides these positive announcements, Hon. Henry Wilson and Hon. Schuyler Colfax have been invited,

General Intelligence.

The Portland *Press* gives the following as the operations of rum: Wednesday night the police picked up a young man who was intoxicated, and placed him in a cell in the lock-up. Soon after, the up-town police brought in an old man, who was quite drunk, and placed him in a cell adjoining that of the young man. The officer in charge went to the cell of the young man, inquired his name, and how spell it. On his attempting to spell it, the old man in the next cell sang out, "That's a lie!" "Hello, father," shouted the young man, "is that you?" It proved to be father and son, though they were brought in from the two extremes of the city.

The English are pleased with the resistance made by the ram Tennessee, in the battle that she was captured in by the daring and dashing Farragut; and by consequence there must be equal admiration felt for her captors. The interest of the English felt in our naval battles is very close and very deep, as those battles furnish the only schools of practice in the world, since the incoming of iron-clads.

A good-looking young lady, dressed in black, appeared among the reporters at the Chicago Convention as correspondent for a Philadelphia paper. She wrote away nimbly until she had filled two or three large pages, and after the adjournment hurried off to the telegraph office to send special despatches.—*Exchange.*

In conversation with her brother reporters she stated that she left a baby at home, along with her husband and other household furniture.

Algerian troubles continue, and France finds the tribesmen hard customers. Fourteen tribes submitted, but forty hold out, and kill those of their chiefs who go for the Chicago platform—that is, who are for copperheads in Africa as well as in America, but they fare worse there, as there they knock them on the head literally, the same thing being done here metaphorically.

There is a negro carpenter at Memphis, Fleming Davis, who was born and brought up in Cincinnati, and was kidnapped eighteen years ago in Covington, Ky., together with his brother. They were kept in slavery at Vicksburg until the war broke out when their master ordered the rebel army. They got their freedom when Vicksburg was taken, and the brother is now in the Union army.

The London *Times* says: "There is in Trinidad, only a mile from the coast, a basin of ninety acres filled with asphalt, yielding seven gallons of crude oil per ton. There are also springs of asphaltic oil in the neighborhood, and large pitch banks of the shore. It is estimated that the lake is capable of producing three hundred millions of gallons of oil, and forty or fifty gallons are considered equal to a ton of coal."

The story of diminished crinoline in Paris is said to be untrue. It is the arrangement, and not the quantity, that is changed. The fair wearer puts on the same quantity as much as possible; but makes it conspicuous, and as ludicrous as may be, in the eyes of her *followers*.

A campaign history of General McClellan tells of his making an interesting collection of reptiles in alcohol on the Red river expedition, years ago. It is suggested that he might have added to his collection if he had been at Chicago, and that most of the specimens there were already well preserved in corn whisky.

Among the eleven stars of the first magnitude visible in our latitude, seven have, within a comparatively short period, undergone change of color, and some of them more changes than one. Among the six stars of the first magnitude in the southern hemisphere, two have changed their color, and nearly all these changes have been sudden. Astronomers are at a loss to account for this phenomenon.

Tanners' bark has been in use for gardening, hot-beds, &c., for a century. In England its fermentation is very lasting and very equal; hence it is very valuable for making hot-beds, and when it has served this use, and is thoroughly rotted, it makes a very valuable manure for land.

The increasing trade of Harrisburg has made it necessary for the Pennsylvania railroad company to construct a larger railroad depot. The old depot was one hundred feet long by fifty feet in length, and one hundred in width, supported by masonry, and central columns is being erected.

In Maryland, hereafter, there can be no doubt upon this matter. Maryland provides, by prompt additions to the fundamental law, that secession shall never lift its head within her borders, that slavery shall be forever abolished, and that traitors shall meet a just punishment.

California has the largest grape vineyard in the world. It is in Sonoma county. It covers an area of four hundred acres, and is used by the Buena Vista Viticultural Society.

It is not generally known that England sends to this country for brooms, but Sidney Chapin, of Chicopee, has for several years made brooms for a firm in London, and he has just received a large order from a firm in Birmingham, England.

The showers of black rain that fell in Scotland last year, accompanied by large quantities of pumice stone, were traced to an eruption of Vesuvius. The crater emitted the pumice stone and the black sulphurous substance which colored the rain.

Miss Doctor Mary E. Walker, who was captured in front of Chattanooga some months ago, and taken to Richmond and confined as a prisoner of war, and who was recently exchanged, passed through Louisville on Friday on her way to Sherman's front. Her object is to visit her old brigade, Col. Dan. McCook's, on her business, obtain her pay, and bid adieu to the army. She will make a tour through the States and lecture on her experience down in Dixie.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Church, assembled in the State street Methodist Church, in the City of Troy, on Saturday, Sept. 10th.

The editor of the Kinderhook *Rough Notes* says: Our butter and milk, since we have reduced the thing to a system, only costs us 24 cents a week! We use a pint of milk a day, for which we pay four cents. The milk is skimmed twice a day—the cream thus obtained is sufficient to give two churnings a week. The butter properly molded is put on a plate, and every meal time a pantomime is gone through with representing the act of taking butter and spreading it. What butter is left over at the end of the week is taken to the store and sold at 35 cents per pound.

Immediately after the occupation of Atlanta, the troops were put to work digging for buried property. Up to the present writing eighteen pieces of artillery, from twelve to sixty-four pounders, have been found, most of them buried and barred or spiked. Geary's men have dug up six of the eighteen pieces. A large amount of excellent ammunition was also resurrected from mother earth. The ammunition found was principally fixed shells of the sixty-four pound gun and the Parrott rifle. The enemy buried much more property, which the spade and pick will soon turn up to the surface.

The originality of Poe's "Raven" is questioned by a correspondent of the London *Star*, who declares that "the well known Eastern traveller, Mr. Lang, formerly of the Bombay service, has discovered that Poe's poem of "The Raven" is a "literary imposture," Poe's sole accomplishment," we are told, "was a minute and accurate acquaintance with Oriental languages, and that he turned his account by translating almost literally the poem of 'The Raven' from the Persian."

It is said that Ben. Wood has suddenly become enamored of the song of "Ben Bolt," and the terrified Democracy is now singing vociferously, "O don't you remember the Letter, Ben Bolt,"

The State Fair is now in full blast at Columbus, Ohio. Its most remarkable feature is the unusual display of sheep, which is to surpass any previous exhibition in the West. The show of horses and cattle, and also of agricultural implements is good.

Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa will hold elections on the 11th of October. The Union majority in Ohio in 1863 was 101,099, against a Democratic majority of 59,577 in 1862. Indiana had no election in 1863. In 1862 the Democratic majority was 9,513. In 1863 the Union majority in Pennsylvania was 15,325, against a Democratic majority in the previous year of 3,536. The Union majority in Iowa in 1863 was 29,513; in 1862, 15,115.

There has been considerable excitement in Clarion, Pa., in consequence of the discovery of oil at Clarington, and large sections on Maple Creek, in that vicinity, have changed hands at high figures.

The officers of the colored troops in Grant's army desire that they may all be united in one corps, and allowed to accomplish some grand military achievement unaided by white soldiers. They are confident that they would thus win unfading laurels.

The young lady pupils of the Buffalo schools are to receive prizes for the "best loaves of bread." That's the proper thing for the girls to get prizes for. A grave old examiner once asked a female class in chemistry, what were the components of a loaf of bread! They gave it up.

Suing for Peace.

The Princeton, Illinois *Republican*, of last week says that Hon. John H. Bryant, of that city, received a letter from William Cullen Bryant, his brother in New York, on Monday last, announcing that "a commissioner from Georgia has arrived, and has had a conference with the authorities at Washington. He comes from the Governor and leading men of that State, including Toombs and Stephens. The proposals are said to be not unreasonable." The Georgia *Constitution*, publishes a letter dated Bermuda, which states that G. C. Baylor had arrived there "with a commission from certain parties in Georgia and several other States, to the Lincoln Government, to negotiate a peace on the basis of reconstruction." The letter states that "there is some plausibility in this, for he does not associate with Southern men, but, on the contrary, he avoids them as much as possible. His most intimate acquaintances are several New York Yankees. He has also been closeted several times with the Yankee Consul here. In fact, his whole demeanor goes to show that he is not a friend to the Southern cause,"

THE PULPIT.

A SERMON
ON
The Doctrine of Universal Salvation.

BY REV. M. W. JACOBUS, D. D.,
Professor in Allegheny Theological Seminary.

The Gospel according to Luke 13:23.—"Then said one unto Him, Lord are there few that be saved? And He said unto them, Strive (agonize) to enter in at the straight gate; for many I say unto you will seek to enter in and shall not be able, when once the master of the house is risen up, and hath shut to the door."

A vital question is here propounded to our Lord himself, "Are there few that be saved?" None so well as He could give the answer. Men may speculate, and argue, out of their own blind reason, and perverted judgment. They may hold one thing or another on the subject. But this inquirer wisely judged that, on such a question of life or death, it were better to inquire of the Judge himself.

You will observe that this inquirer seems never to have thought of such a thing as "universal salvation," in the sense of all men being actually saved. It is the question not of some or all, but of few or many. Conscience has always witnessed of a future punishment for the wicked—of a punishment after death for the sins of this life; and, therefore, death has been dreaded. Some of the most specious fallacies which men have devised have not been able to sustain them amidst the peopling terrors of a loss eternity. Few have drawn any hope from a limited duration of punishment—that it would last only for ages, instead of for an absolute eternity. There stands the awful fact that the soul which sins is immortal, and is launched into eternity unchanged, to go on sinning, and so, necessarily to go on suffering for ever. Such men as Paine and Voltaire, on the brink of the grave, already confronting the final bar, have cried out for mercy! Nay, my hearers, conscience in you is constantly in one form or another, agitating the question of the text, "Are there few that be saved?" and who, and on what principles, and with what warrants—and shall I be of the number?" The reply of the Master is worthy to be weighed by every man. Does He answer that *all* will be saved? No such thing! Thus He denies! He speaks the words of warning and urgency, "Strive," He says—agonize—a the term is, "to enter in at the strait gate." The gate is narrow, not for a throng, but for one to pass in at a time and show his passport. And why this need of agonizing effort to enter? For many, I say unto you' will seek to enter in and shall not be able, when once the Master of the house says shut to the door. There is a period which death sets to our opportunity of being saved. Then the door is shut.

The doctrine of endless punishment for the wicked, is no doctrine of the preacher, nor any human invention. If it be not found in the lips of the loving Jesus we are asked to receive it. But does how He announces it; not in severity, but in mercy: not to create fruitless alarm, but to incite to timely preparation. He Himself comes preaching a doctrine of Free Salvation; not whether men will or not; not for Satan and his angels, nor for the incorrigible rebels and slaves of this earth and its vicinity? No; only to whosoever will; for all who really and truly will; for all those who seek it, and will accept it in its own terms. Hear the loving Jesus Himself declare the glory of the Father in this matter. "Come ye blessed of my Father," He says already in effect say to those on His left hand, "depart from me ye cursed." It is this necessity of His nature which binds evil eternally to the punishment of sin—which calls for a world of punishment as well as a world of reward, and which necessitates the eternity of both, according to the eternal rectitude of God Himself. And do you not see that love displays itself in this very punishment of the incorrigibly wicked? So the Psalmist sings, "Unto Thee, O Lord, belongeth mercy, for Thou renderest to every man according to his works." Love to all that is lovely—love to God and angels—love to all the good in all the universe—love to His own cause and government demands the final discrimination.

And (2dly) the same necessity for a world of punishment exists in the moral nature of man himself. You think that heaven is only a safe place where God can carry all men. If He pleases, and without additional cost. But it is said of James that "he went to his own place. It is written of Satan and his angels that they have their places as it was prepared for them. And it is expressly said of the rich man, and Lazarus declared that there was a "great gulf fixed," impassably between the two worlds and conditions, so that one could not pass to the other side.

But again, is it not a sheer fallacy to suppose that God can, and will save you, whether you will or not, that for all alike—the blasphemer and murderer, as well as the polished and amiable unbeliever, all will be well at death? That for them alike death brings the same purifying processes, and the same necessity of being saved: that hence, no man can be lost do what he may—that no one is in any danger of perdition, act as he may—that the curse of God is therefore a farce—a mere empty threat—an imposition upon the credulity of men—that no one need fear it, for none can possibly incur the threatened penalty?

And then, again, what would be the moral effect of such a gospel? How could it be preached as encouragement to the work of evil doing, and as a *bonus* to persistency in sin? What a mock does it make of God, under a guise of vindicating his perfections. It would be in effect to say to sinners "Go on fearlessly in your iniquity. It will all come right at last. Beas corrupt and depraved as you please, you will only have the longer purification. You can't help being purified at last do what you will. Death will cast you into the mill of fire or favor, whatever it be, and you will come out spotless and perfect. And then, if this were so, would not death that is claimed to be so compelling to such, be the most effective means of grace? What more could we do for man in such case, as we desire their purification, than to put them to death? What a grand purifier then, is the bloodiest of wars? How could the battle field be the gate of salvation

FROM A PITTSBURGHER BEFORE PETERSBURG.

The Rebels and the Chicago Convention—Instructions to Rebel Soldiers—Southern Independence in Three Months—Two Rebellions—Great disappointment—New determination to fight it out—The sentiment of the Union Army on the subject—Views of the Richmond Enquirer on McClellan, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 10, 1864.

DEAR COMMERCIAL:—I frequently get Richmond papers, but thus far have neglected my Pittsburgh friends. I have just returned from the picket line in front of my brigade, and got, by exchange, the *Enquirer* of to-day. I send it to you for the use you may make of the leading editorial on McClellan. It is, as you will see, a most doleful "sour-grape" story. The conduct of their "quondam friends" at Chicago is a bitter pill.

During this campaign in front of Petersburg, I have talked with many officers and men of the rebel army, most of whom rested their "last hope" (to use their general remark) in the action of the Chicago Convention.

Four loyal Tennesseeans came into my lines a few nights ago, two of whom had been in our army and taken prisoners by the rebels in Tennessee on the 10th of August, and were immediately sent to Lynchburg and from their to Lee's army; a few nights after they were put out on the picket line, but guarded by the men posted on their right and left. They, however, made their escape, and those men told me, in a long conversation I had with them, that the company officers in the rebel army were *ordered* to instruct the men of the bright prospects before them *when* the Chicago Convention should meet.

When these men left the rebel army, the officers of the rebels in my front were busily engaged in instructing their men that Northern *revolution* would culminate at Chicago, and Southern Independence would be the result in *three months*. The anxiety manifested by the enemy all along the line during the session of the Chicago Convention was in itself a plain indication of what they were expecting. One evening while that Convention was in session, there was vociferous cheering on the enemy's lines, and when asked by my colored pickets what they were cheering for, replied, "over the nomination of *Vallandigham* at Chicago! How do you like it, Yanks? On being assured that there was nothing of it, they replied—"lying is played out, sq is Lincoln's government." "You can't put down *two* rebellions." There is no doubt that such a story had been told them by their officers. And now that the peace party at Chicago was so weak, the paper I send you consoles our enemies that their only resort is to conquer a peace by the strength of our arms, to *save* honor *thanks*, and to claim a place among the nations of the earth, not by *favor* or *persuasion*, but simply by right and might combined."

Such a conclusion is *sound*, and just what this loyal army *unanimously* wants. We rejoice to meet them on such a basis, and are entirely sanguine as to the result.

Can any American citizen be so cold to the interests of the Nation as to identify himself with the designs of this conclave of Charlatans at Chicago last month?

We cannot believe, in the army, that this McClellan party will make much show, but if it does, the war is far from being over, and its *real* mission ill comprehended.

McClellan, failing (for want of brain) to sell our Government to the enemy while an army commander, now tries it in politics. Defeat him at the election in November, and we in the army will defeat his "fellow soldier" and brother traitor, Gen. Lee, about the same time.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, September 10th.]

George B. McClellan,

With his well-trained mind, his high-bred manners and gentlemanly instincts, is the very opposite to the ill-bred, upstart President, whose strongest argument is a joke, and who calls for a facetious song on a bloody battle field. But McClellan has only this negative power: of representing all that is discontented, displeased and disgusted with Lincoln. He has no powerful hold of his own over the minds of the nation. His name is not associated with any great triumph of their arms nor with any brilliant success as a statesman. Grant's conquest of Vicksburg has overshadowed the prestige of the Young Napoleon, and he has wisely abstained, so far, from entering the political arena. There was a day when he might have made himself Cæsar, when a great and spirited army would have followed him enthusiastically, whether he led them against a nation in arms or to the White House in Washington. He lacked the energy and the daring to rid an unfortunate people of an upstart tyrant, and to begin a new era in his country's history, by restoring peace to two sister Republics, who might have ran a race, side by side, that would have eclipsed all the glories of former ages. * * * *

Social ovations and dreams of future revenge, artfully fanned into open ambition by skilful partizan leaders, who knew his pliant nature and wanted him as their docile tool, consoled him for the painful fall. He is once more borne on high by the surging waves of Northern politics, and again, we predict, he will be found unable to conquer the raging elements and steer the storm-tossed vessel safely into the desired haven.

Without influence and without power as he is, McClellan must, however, in order to have been chosen by the still mighty party of Northern Democracy as their standard bearer, represent some great idea; some leading principle, which they hope may find an echo in the hearts of the multitude. It is evident from his selection that, upon counting their strength at Chicago, the peace party found themselves in an unexpected minority. They discovered, no doubt, that individual men of weight and character were anxiously desirous of a speedy termination of hostilities—all the more desirous, the more clearly their knowledge and their sagacity made them aware of the uselessness of further efforts at subjugation abroad, and of the imminent dangers threatening their rights and their liberties at home. But they discovered also that the masses were by no means ready yet for an open avowal of defeat. * * * *

They had not yet been punished severely enough to submit to such humiliation of pride. Utter bankruptcy stared them in the face, and was more keenly feared by their gold-loving souls than the disgrace of defeat and the scorn of foreign nations. They wanted a brighter light by which to read their coming fate than that of Chambersburg, and the roar of cannon had not yet thundered into the ears of the merchant princes of their great cities.

So this proud Democracy, once in its union with southern men, the pride of the Republic and the hope of the world, forgot a second time its noble vocation, and stooped to a pitiful compromise. Selecting a man who had solemnly pledged himself in favor of war, and who yet was weak enough to promise to be whatever the party might desire him to be, they coupled this puppet of theirs with an arch-secessionist, hoping thus to offend none, and conciliate all. Like all half measures, this policy is sure to fail, and will only play into the hands of Lincoln. Before the nomination, the Peace party had laid itself open to the charge of professing openly Peace and the Union, whilst in their hearts they meant Peace and Separation. This deception has cost them dearly, and no doubt seriously diminished their strength in the Convention. Their policy in the latter is of the same ambiguous character. The people will feel with that rarely erring instinct, which so often surprises the historian, that they had not the manliness to place the simple issue of War and Peace before the nation, and they will rightly conclude that the success of the party was preferred to the welfare of the country.

For us there lies in these considerations a solemn warning not to indulge in hopes of peace from any quarter but our own invincible armies. It might have been pleasant if foreign nations had come and lent us brotherly help in the hour of need; it might have been more agreeable still to have the olive branch held out to us by our neighbors and *quondam* friends. But it will be infinitely more glorious for us to conquer peace by the strength of our arms, to owe nobody thanks, and to claim a place among the great nations of the earth, not by favor or by persuasion, but simply by right and might combined."

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These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

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se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 241 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Stills, Bar Mould and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

feb1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beaded Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. aps

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets. Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1y

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,

Successor to

THOMAS MOORE,

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled

Pure Rye Whisky,

Nos. 187, 191, 193 and 195

FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

se13-6m

GROCERIES—

15 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
30 " P. R.
75 " Cuba do.
100 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
175 " Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
125 bags Rio Coffee.
25 " Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Golong Teas.
250 boxes 8's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
20 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
50 kegs S. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.

S. DILWORTH & CO.,
se20 Nos. 136 and 138 Second street.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by JAMES BOWN, 135 Wood street.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. HOUSTON, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BUSSELL,	JAS. PARKER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HASSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President,
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
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se5-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor. WM. BAGALEY, President.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Barges.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors.

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HAZLEHURST,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE RINGLAND,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.

se16-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.—That desirable LOT OF GROUND belonging to the first Presbyterian Congregation of the city of Allegheny, situate in the Second Ward of said city. The said lot is bounded on the west by Sedgwick street, 120 feet, on the north by Juniata street 88 feet, on the east by Bidwell street 126 feet, and on the south by a 25 feet alley, containing about one acre. The same will be sold whole or in lots to suit purchasers. For terms of sale apply to MOSES DICKEY, or H. E. DAVIS, Committee. se16-1w

OIL TERRITORY—

For SALE or LEASE, on very favorable terms, situate on Dunkard Creek, Greene county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the celebrated Wylie Well.

Persons desirous of forming a company or sinking a well will address

W. H. BAILEY, or
A. E. MEASON,
Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

se15-6w

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that well known hotel stand, the WHITE HOUSE, in Perrysville, Allegheny county, Pa., a large frame house with 14 rooms, large stabling and wagon sheds, and a never failing well of water in the place; a good orchard of bettees of prime fruit; brick tenant house and large cistern on the place. In tract of 25 acres. For further information apply to J. & I. KEATING, on the premises, or to the subscriber.

se14-1w WM. RAY, Rosslyn, Allegany Co., Pa.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITE and LOT of 15 ACRES, on the east side of Boundary street, in Peebles township.

I will authorize to sell the above described property on favorable terms. The location is very convenient, passing a macadamized road—about one-eighth of a mile—and in a delightful and picturesque neighborhood, free from the dust and smoke of the cities, and within a few minutes' ride of the most beautiful scenery. A good and strong spring on the property, convenient to the site for building, affords an abundant supply of pure water. The land is sufficiently rolling to afford opportunity for easy drainage and good exposures for fruit grapes, &c. The soil is good. S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent,
se14 68 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE a neat COUNTRY SEAT containing 10½ acres, situate 4 miles from the city, on charters creek, a stone's throw from the railroad. The land is rich, being used as a market garden for years. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO. se14

FOR SALE—

135 feet 6 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe.
175 feet 3 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe.
2 3 in. Cast Iron Elbows.

Enquire at

se10-tf No. 11 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE situated on the Monongahela river, above the first level, having a frontage of 400 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 7 perches. It is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and the mills and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to MARY ANN JUSTICE, on the premises, or to W. G. AUGHINBAUGH,

au2-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCES for country seats in the East Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
do. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au19

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 39 FOURTH ST

Par	Val	BANKS. Bid	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	72½	May	5
50	Citizens	—	73	"	5
50	Pittsburgh	—	69	"	5
50	Allegheny	—	59½	"	5
50	Mechanics	—	67	"	5
50	Iron City	—	66	"	5
50	M & M	—	60	"	4
100	First National	110	—		$3.75
100	Second National	110	—		
100	Third National	—	105		
100	Fourth National	110	—		
100	First National, Alleg	—	110		$2.00
100	Manchester Saving	—	99½	"	4½ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
42	Western	—	83½	May	2.50
32	Monongahela	34	36		3.00
50	Eureka	50	50½	"	4.00
50	Pittsburgh	50	54½	"	4.00
25	Allegheny	26	27	"	3.00
25	People's	28	28½	"	4.00
50	Penna	—	—		
	RAILROADS.				
25	Monongahela	—	28½	5	ct.
50	St. Clair Street	—	54	5	ct.
50	Hand Street	—	51½	5	ct.
50	Mechanics Street	—	—		
25	Birmingham	—	35		$1.50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	11		
100	Penna. Central	—	73½		
100	Fort Wayne	—	109½		
100	Cleveland	—	100½		
50	Connellsville	—	12½		
50	do (interest)	11%	17		
50	Steubenville	—	5		
50	Chartiers	—	5		
50	Hempfield	—	3½		
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
25	Birmingham	—	41¼		
50	Citizens	—	50		
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	88½		$2.50
50	Consumers	34½	—		$1.00
25	Birmingham	—	21¾	5	ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	30	—	12	ct.
10	North American	9	12		
10	Dalzell	12	11½	1	ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	—	12½	2	ct.
50	Columbia	—	100	4	ct.
12½	Penn Oil	—	13¼		
25	Horse Neck	—	3		
5	Mutual	—	1		
5	Federal	—	1½		
20	Acme	15	—		
5	Wesley Lease	—	—		
5	Fayette	—	—		
5	Story	—	2½		
5	Flem & Blood farm	—	4¾	2	ct.
10	Olmstead	4	—		
10	Reed farm	3	—		
10	Phenix	5	—		
	Phillips	—	6¼		
	Ohio Valley	—	2		
	El Dorado	—	3		
	Cherry Run Central	2	—		
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	11¾		
50	Monongahela Naviga	—	43		$2.00
	BONDS.				
	Alleghany County's	—	82		
	do Scrip	—	80		
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	79		
	do 6's	—	87		
	Alleghny City 6's	—	103		
	do 5's	—	70		
	Alleg'y Val. R. 7's	—	105		
	do 2d mortg	—	100		
	Connellsville R.R. 6's	—	83		
	Steub. R.R. 6's	—	75		
	Ali. Co. Bounty 6's	—	96¾		
	Pitt tp. Bounty 6's	—	89		

FRIDAY, September 16—P. M.

—Notwithstanding the very heavy pressure on our various houses for loans, during the past fortnight, the supply of money has wonderfully kept up. The numerous oil stock enterprises in themselves have constituted a heavy item for the use of money. Many of these are based upon unmistakable oil territory, whose yield will help to swell the volume of business in this article of trade that has already grown to fabulous proportions at our business centers. It is customary with our bankers to cheerfully accord to all legitimate demands for accommodations, and the line of discounts has been greatly enlarged so as to afford every reasonable facility to those parties desiring to invest in oil stocks, and the amounts that have already gone into this class of securities are truly wonderful.

—There was a better feeling to-day in oil stocks. A very large quantity of shares changed hands at good prices, and for the better class of dividend stocks the feeling was quite buoyant. The subscriptions to the Cherry Run Central Oil Company, are being called in this week, and already the subscribers have very promptly responded. We apprehend there will be few, if any delinquents. This company appears to have the most flattering prospects before it. Its stock was all gobbled up greedily in the course of a few hours. So great was the rush for it, that many parties who had calculated to take the stock, but were a little backward at first, were indignant when they found themselves behind time. The Columbia Oil Company Stock owners are among the heaviest subscribers. The property is located in the heart of the "Oil region"—not far from the famous Columbia wells, and is regarded as first-class oil territory. We notice that shares of this company's stock has already changed hands at a large profit to first owners, when its organization is not yet completed, and no certificates are ready, nor scarcely any of the necessary preliminaries completed.

—By an advertisement in another column, we learn that our friend Thomas L. McClelland & Co., have opened a stock broker's office at 27 Wood street. Mr. McC. is a very active and enterprising gentleman, and is familiar with the various stocks on our market, and more especially with the oil stocks. He has made himself acquainted with the oil territory of different localities, and is prepared to impart useful information to those desirous of investing in this class of securities.

—The New York *Commercial* of yesterday afternoon says: The Stock market was active this morning, and prices were generally slightly better. The "bears" are operating cautiously to cover their shorts, and the bulls appear too weak to turn the movement to their advantage. The general tone of the market is more settled, and operators look for a steady, moderate movement in stocks for the next few weeks.

This paper also informs us of the organization in that city of a regular Board for the exclusive purchase and sale of petroleum stock, under the name of the "Petroleum Stock Board of New York." It is composed of gentlemen of standing and means, and the *Commercial Advertiser* remarks that the "action of these gentlemen is well supported by the growing interest in this class of securities in this city. There can be no reason why the organization of oil companies and the sale of their stocks should be to such a large extent confined to Philadelphia as at present. On the contrary, the large amount of these shares held in this city, renders it necessary for the interest of shareholders that some organization should be formed for the negotiation of their stock. One of the best guaranties of the conservative character of the new organization is afforded by the fact that their regulations will exclude from the board all stocks that do not pay dividends. This rule will prevent the board from being made a vehicle for floating the stocks of bogus companies, and so far entitles it to public confidence."

—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says: "There is a good demand for Government stocks, and large orders have been filled on Philadelphia account. The recent issue of bonds of 1881 sells at 105¾, and is not pressed on the market at that price. One year certificates are in more demand, and are saleable in large sums at 99@99¼. The general stock market is irregular, but generally strong. There is a large short interest, and great exertions are made by the bears to make low quotations by assenting that a new loan is to be made at once and that a money panic is impending. One-half of the bonds recently sold have been delivered, and the whole will be placed without any disturbance in the money market. Money is working quite easy under an arrangement of the Sub-Treasury in regard to temporary loans. So far as Bank Clearing-House certificates are concerned, the usual ten days notice is waived, the Banks agreeing to receive the same at interest from 6 to 7 ₰ cent. as a consideration. It is no part of the present policy of the Treasury to produce a dear money market, and the new arrangement will probably be permanent in the absence of a money panic. There is a fresh demand for 7-30s, and the orders are widely distributed. Confidence in Government securities steadily advances at home and abroad, and the darkest financial days have been passed. On call, money has been abundant at 7 ₰ cent."

And the *Herald* in its usual severe style remarks: "The stock market is depressed and there is little inducement for speculators, who are not themselves brokers, to venture on the market. The spasmodic buoyancy that characterizes it from time to time, is delusive, and all who accept it as a healthy sign and act accordingly will find it only a snare. Brokers have very few commissions to sustain them just now, and, therefore, all of them who have money or credit are speculating on their own account, and as their purchases whose bank accounts are not extensive, it is easier to bear stocks than to bull them, and hence the upward reactions are anything but powerful, for they are nipped in their strength by the men who operate on their credit—most of the speculations for a rise being on account of outside operators on margins, who generally find that on the whole they make occasionally, while they lose steadily in commissions, interest and taxes, the minimum on every purchase and sale of a hundred shares of stock being thirty dollars. Ordinary speculators may be compared to fools, the brokers who do their business may, with equal justice, be compared to sharpers; for it is manifest that the latter, with very few, if any, exceptions, use their customer's stock just as it may be to their advantage to do so. When the market rises they sell their customers "long" stock, calculating to buy it back at lower rates, and when it falls they speculate against their customers, who are holding long and short on the same principle. The art of "turning" is one which has arrived at great perfection among stock brokers, who are exceedingly honest toward each other (for their credit's sake), but who do just as it pleases or profits them outside of the magic circle. "Walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly;" and the invitation is not inappropriate to elucidate the relations usually existing between broker and customer."

—In Philadelphia the money market is showing some signs of stringency, though not of a character to excite apprehension. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 ₰ cent. An arrangement has been made between the New York banks and Mr. Fessenden, by which the money these institutions have deposited in the subtreasury will be allowed to remain subject to call on demand at 5 ₰ cent. The deposit was made for thirty days, to be afterward withdrawn upon ten days' notice, and to pay 6 ₰ cent. interest. The notice had been given, and the certificates would soon be used in payment for the loan. To avoid this the Treasury agrees to allow it to be subject to call on demand in consideration that the interest be reduced to five per cent. The amount will be made up to fifteen millions, and the certificates will be used in daily settlement between the banks at the clearing house. This arrangement will give the Secretary the use of these funds, and render the loan more available than it would otherwise be."

—The Boston *Advertiser* says: There is no important variation in money affairs. The banks continue to supply their customers to a limited extent, while outside negotiations are effected at six to eight per cent, as circumstances may require. The supply of capital is abundant, but the uncertainty in regard to the future, operates to the disadvantage of the borrower. The trade movement is slow and much below the general expectation, under the belief of an early return of peace, which affects prices and materially influences credits. Many articles have so far advanced in the market that the masses cannot afford anything like former purchases, and without a large increase of incomes, which is not at hand, the must necessarily fall off. The market for domestic cotton goods is quite unsettled and nominal. The uncertainty in regard to the future supply and price of the raw material tends to retard operations. Sellers generally maintain a good degree of firmness, however, and the stock in first hands is firmly held for a better market. The prospects for an early peace are without influence, as a ready market is confidently expected for the goods now on hand, whatever the future may reveal.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864. }

We have to chronicle a week of active trade. Many articles rule a shade lower in price, as will be seen on reference to the list. Our jobbers are disposed to make concessions in price whenever warranted in doing so, and the changes made this week are mostly in the right direction. Balsam Copaiba, Borax, Cantharides, Iodine, Linseed Oil, Iodide Potassa, Castile Soap and Spirits Turpentine are among the items which have declined in price.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60 lb.
" Citric	1 65	to	1 65 "
" Oxalic	1 68	to	1 75 "
" Tartaric	1 80	to	1 90 "
Alcohol 88 0-0	$ 2 70	to	$ 2 75 gal.
" 95 0-0	3 75	to	3 80 "
Aloes, Cape	50	to	60 lb.
" Socotrine	1 25	to	1 50 "
Ammonia Carb	45	to	48 "
" Aqua 18	14	to	17 "
Annotta	60	to	65 "
Ashes, Pot	12	to	14 "
" Pearl	15	to	16 "
" Soda	7½	to	8 "
Balsam Copaiba	1 60	to	1 65 "
Bay Rum	5 25	to	5 50 gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	8	to	10 lb.
" " Pale	75	to	90 "
" " Common	50	to	60 "
Black Lead, American	4	to	6 "
" " German	9	to	11 "
" " E. F.	15	to	17 "
Blue Mass U. S. P.	1 25	to	1 28 "
Blue Vitriol	22	to	25 "
Borax, Refined	52	to	54 "
Brimstone Roll	8	to	9 "
" Flor Sulphur	12¾	to	13½ "
Calomel, American	2 65	to	2 68 "
" English	3 00	to	3 15 "
Camphor Refined	70	to	1 75 "
Cantharides	2 70	to	2 90 "
Cassia in Mats	92	to	94 "
Chamomiles, German	85	to	1 00 "
" Roman	25	to	35 "
Chloroform	2 75	to	295 "
Cloves	68	to	70 "
Cochineal	2 30	to	2 55 "
Concentrated Lye	12 75	to	13 75 case
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00 bbl.
Cream Tartar	80	to	1 00 lb.
Cubebs	1 18	to	1 22 "
Cudbear	40	to	68 "
Emery Emg	16	to	18 "
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	75	to	80 "
" Sulphuric	1 20	to	1 25 "
Extract Logwood	19½	to	21 "
" Liquorice Calabria	50	to	60 "
" " Italian	63	to	65 "
" " Liquorice Sicily	28	to	33 "
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6½ "
Galls Aleppoe	1 20	to	1 25 "
Gum Arabic, sorts	73	to	78 "
" " White	90	to	98 "
" " Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85 "
" " Shellac	1 25	to	1 35 "
" " Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70 "
" " Flake	1 20	to	1 30 "
Hoffman's Anodynes	85	to	90 "
Indigo Manilla	2 00	to	2 20 "
" Spanish float	2 10	to	2 30 "
Iodine Resublimed	10	to	10 25 "
Juniper Berries	10	to	12 "
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5 "
Mace	1 00	to	1 05 "
Madder	22	to	24 "
Magnesia Calcined	1 60	to	1 75 "
" Carbonate	60	to	65 "
Manna S F	1 70	to	1 80 "
Morphia, Sulph	11 75	to	12 00 ₰ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 35	to	2 40 lb.
Oil Bergamot	11 50	to	12 00 ₰ oz.
" Cassia	3 80	to	4 20 gall
" Cinnamon	8 50	to	8 75 lb
" Cloves	7 50	to	8 00 "
" Cod Liver	3 25	to	3 75 gall
" Lemon	6 50	to	8 50 ₰ lb.
" Lard City	1 75	to	1 85 gall
" " Uncinnati	1 80	to	1 90 "
" Linseed	1 73	to	1 75 "
" Neatsfoot	1 25	to	1 35 "
" Olive	1 20	to	1 25 "
" " Quarts	9 25	to	10 00 ₰ doz
" " Pints	6 00	to	9 00 "
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 50 "
" Peppermint	6 50	to	7 00 "
" Rosemary	2 50	to	4 00 "
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65 "
" Sperm genuine	3 00	to	3 25 gall
" Tanners	1 50	to	1 70 "
" Whale W B	1 87	to	1 87 "
" Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 50 lb.
Precipitate Red	2 90	to	3 00 "
" White	3 70	to	3 75 "
Putty	7¾	to	8½ "
Quinine Sulph	4 00	to	4 15 oz.
Rosin (bbl of 280 lbs)	47 00	to	50 00 bbl.
Root Gentian	28	to	30 lb.
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	50 "
" " Jamaica	70	to	75 "
" Ipecac, Pow'd	7 50	to	7 75 "
" Jalap "	4 20	to	4 30 "
" Liquorice	28	to	30 "
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 00	to	4 25 "
" Sarsaparilla Hond	70	to	75 "
" Senega	1 25	to	1 40 "
" Valerian, English	55	to	60 "
" " German	35	to	40 "
Sal Ammoniac	35	to	40 "
" Epsom	6¼	to	7 "
" Soda	7½	to	8 "
Opium, Turkey	19 00	to	19 25 "
Pepper, Black	52	to	55 "
" Cayenne	75	to	78 "
Phosphorus	2 30	to	2 50 "
Plaster Paris, calc'd	4 75	to	5 00 bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	38	to	40 lb.
" Chlorate	1 00	to	1 15 "
" Iodide	7 70	to	7 95 "
" Prussiate Yellow	90	to	1 00 "
" " Red	1 00	to	1 15 "
Seed, Anise	42	to	47 "
" Canary	8 00	to	8 50 bus.
" Cardamon	4 50	to	5 00 lb.
" Hemp	4 50	to	5 00 bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30 lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45 "
" E. I	30	to	35 "
Soda Bi. Carb	11½	to	12 "
Soda Caustic	16½	to	17 "
Soap Castile	32	to	36 "
" " White	46	to	48 "
Starch	9½	to	10½ "
Sugar Lead, white	65	to	70 "
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12 "
Tannin	45	to	48 oz.
Terra Japonica	16½	to	17½ lb.
Turpentine Spts	3 75	to	4 00 gall.
Turmeric	30	to	35 lb.
Varnish, Copal	3 50	to	7 00 gall.
" Japan	3 75	to	2 50 "
" Damar	3 75	to	7 50 "
Venitian Red	6¾	to	7½ lb.
White Lead Pure	20	to	21 "
" " Fancy B'ds	18	to	18 "
White " Dry	20	to	21 "
Red " Dry	20	to	21 "
Whiting	4	to	4¼ "
Litharge	20	to	21 "
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14 "
" in Oil	14	to	15 "
" French	17	to	18 "

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Sept 17.

The market during the week was dull with a limited demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$27 00
I-X—10x14	32 00
I-C—12x12	28 50
I-X—12x12	33 50
I-C—11x20	24 00
I-C—14x20	34 00

BLOCK TIN ₰ lb.

Block Tin	75c	Bar	80c
Zinc Sheets	30c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Sept. 17, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$9 00	X Ale half barrels	$4 50
XX do	10 00	XX do do	5 00
India do	11 00	India do do	5 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	4 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

September 17, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	50@52
Harness	50@51
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Sept. 17, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz

Water, ₰ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, September 15, 1864. }

Business yesterday was not very active, the demand for the leading articles being limited. The unsettled state of the money market has operated as a drawback on trade generally and produce in particular. Our rivers continue in fair navigable order. On the wharf we notice a fair amount of activity. The receipts of flour and tobacco were large. The "Julia," from Zanesville, had a heavy cargo. The "Minerva," from Wheeling, also had a fair freight. The "Maggie Hays," for St. Louis, had all her freight on board. She will leave this morning. The new steamer "J. S. Hall" will leave for St. Paul this day. She has a fine trip. The Cincinnati packet for this day is the "Guidon." She will cut loose this afternoon. The steamer "Anna" is also announced for Cincinnati. The "Armenia" will be the next boat for St. Louis. The steamers "Kate B. Porter" and "Columbia" will be at the landing before our next issue. Among the sales were the following:

SALT—The market for some time past has been firm, with a good demand; sales 250 bbls at $8 10, delivered.

FLOUR—The market was firm, but not very active, the sales for some time past being limited to lots to meet the wants of the local trade, by the river the receipts were large. The Julia brought up over 1,600 bbls, all of which was consigned to the Eastern market. The stock in this market is small. There is, however, no speculative demand. Nothing doing except in a legitimate way. The whole amount sold did not exceed 600 bbls, at—extra family, $10@10 25; country do, $9 75; extra family, $11, $11 25@11 37½, the latter for choice. Country lots sold at low figures.

PEACHES—There is a large business doing in this article. The receipts by rail were liberal. Sales 400 boxes at $3 75@4 per box.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a good local demand. Sales 40 bxs Western Reserve at 22@23 c; 25 bxs Hamburg at 20½@21c.

WHISKY—The market was firm with a good demand for home purposes. We note sales of 100 bbls city rectified at $1 85. Small lots were disposed of at $1 95@2 00. The supply on hand is moderate.

GRAIN—The market during the week has presented but few changes worthy of notice. The receipts have been fair, and sales more moderate. Prices remain about the same. A few wagon loads have been disposed of at current rates. Wheat sells at $2 00@2 02; white, $2 10@2 12 per bushel. Oats were unchanged; sales of 800 bushels, first hands, at 80@83c; 200 do at 85c; and 100 bushels from store at 90c. Corn is dull; no plenty; sales 250 bushels at $1 55, and 100 do from store at $1 60. Barley was inquired for; it commands $2 00 readily.

HAY—Was steady. We note sales of 17 loads at $10@15 per ton. The demand was fully up with the supply.

POTATOES—Was firm; sales 6 tons middlings at $2 80.

SEEDS—The demand has fallen off; sales 20 bushels Timothy at $7; Clover never sold at $15; Flax—small lots were disposed of at $3@3 12 ₰ bushel.

BACON—The market continues firm with a good demand. The stock on hand is not large and is rapidly disappearing. The following are the current rates: Shoulders—sales 4 800 lbs at 19¼@19½c. Sides, 3,000 lbs—ribbed 20½@21c. Hams, plain, sales 2,500 lbs at 20½@21c. Sugar Cured Hams—sales 3,000 lbs at 27c. Country meat sold lower.

BUTTER—Was scarce. It commands 40@45c readily.

GROCERIES—There was a moderate demand. Prices ruled very irregular. Molasses—Sales 75 bbls N. O. at $1 25. Sugar, sales 10 hhds—Cuba 24c; sales 5 do Orleans at 23c. Crushed, sales 10 bbls at 31½@32c; Baltimore Yellow, 24c. Coffee—prices have declined, sales 28 sacks Rio at 50@53c.

EGGS—The market was firm with a fair demand; sales 10 bbls at 21 @23c.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 and 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	6 10	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	7 20	"
13x18 to 14x18	7 30	"
13x19 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x24 to 16x24	8 45	"
10x26 to 14x28	8 55	"
1 x30 to 24x30	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x40	11 50	"
24x41 to 32x42	13 00	"
28x43 to 30x44	14 40	"
10x45 to 30x45	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICK GLASS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 40	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 60	"
8x15 to 12x16	13 70	"
13x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
13x30 to 24x44	23 00	"
10x46 to 30x48	23 00	"
20x54 to 30x36	28 80	"
30x60 to 40x60	36 00	"

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, September 17, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at a further advance:

Braziers' ₰ lb, cash and time.....70 @72c
Bar and Bolt, ₰ lb, cash.....70 @72
Ingots, ₰ lb, cash.....80
Copper Bottoms, 5 ₰ ct. off for cash.
Brass Kettles, 5 ₰ ct. off for cash.....88

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

Sept. 17, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides.....@ 6¾
Dry Flint Hides.....25 @26

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

The following table shows the whole number and tunnage of Steamers and Barges, built at this port since September 1, 1863:

Names	Tunnage	Names	Tunnage
Alice, (Barge)	160	Tunnage brought forward	10,464
Allen Dean No. 2	482	Nobit's Longworth	535
Alice Collier	173	Peerless, (Barge)	142
Annie Laurie	215	Peytona	728
Ben Gaylord	185	Pilot Boy	298
Boy Sophie, (Barge)	150	Pine Grove	242
Convoy, No. 2	152	Rodolph, (Barge)	199
Clifton	389	Robert Burns	250
Cleona	129	Rebecca	293
Chattanooga (Bge)	154	Rodolph, Second	249
Cora	208	Rowena	293
Chantie, (Barge)	147	Sparrow	251
Dwight Hoffman	149	Swallow, (Barge)	160
Eugene, (Barge)	160	Sunshine, (Barge)	180
Frank Powers, Bge	116	Telegraph	145
Gipsey Queen	145	Tom Cassidy (Barge)	158
General Lytle	720	Hartford (Barge)	112
Hartford (Barge)	112	Wild Cat	187
James White	695	Walnut Heather	1,004
John Brooks	1,040	Not named	100
John Kilgour	748	do	800
Josh Lawrence	200	do	800
Kate Kinney	249	do	850
Laura, (Barge)	190	do	220
Lucy	192	do	400
Maria	216	do	370
Madison, Second, (Barge)	204	do	300
Mississippi	577	do, (Barge)	150
Missouri	671	do, (Barge)	150
Monongahela (Barge)	160	do, (Barge)	150
Majestic	221		
Nannie Byers	216	Total Tunnage	20,117
Niagara	764	Total last year	12,500
Carried forward	10,464	Inc. this year	7,527

The following table shows the whole number, with the tonnage, of steamboats and barges built on this port for each year during the last seventeen years:

	Number.	Tonnage.
1847–48	30	10,253
1848–49	28	7,581
1849–50	16	4,560
1850–51	31	5,606
1851–52	34	8,896
1852–53	28	10,243
1853–54	31	9,858
1854–55	47	8,698
1855–56	33	11,626
1856–57	33	10,660
1857–58	19	5,304
1858–59	11	3,735
1859–60	28	6,618
1860–61	11	3,327
1861–62	4	1,745
1862–63	43	12,500
1863–64	62	20,116

Oil City Oil Market.

September 13—P. M.

The market has been somewhat dull during the past few days, and and we have to note a slight decline from last week's prices. The fluctuations for gold unsettles the petroleum market here as elsewhere. A good deal of oil has changed hands during last week, principally on Eastern account. We quote $9 50@10 as the ruling rates at the wells, according to location, and $10 50@10 75 at this point. The transactions in oil and coal lands continue, apparently as brisk as usual.—*Monitor.*

Toledo Lumber Market.

September 14.

The Pine Lumber market is quite active at round prices. The receipts continue large, and our yards are comparatively speaking, fast beginning to fill up, the demand during the Summer having nearly absorbed the receipts on arrival. The receipts for the week were 1,777,000 feet; of Lath, 105,000; Shingles, 401,000. The ruling prices will be found below. The receipts and shipments of Black Walnut Lumber continue unprecedentedly large; the former amounted to 845,604 feet; the latter to 1,194,000 feet.

Flour and Grain in Store at Chicago

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago, on the 10th inst., and also for the corresponding period of last year:

	1864.	1863.
Flour, bbls	10,617	10,192
Wheat, bushels	807,008	406,405
Corn, bushels	470,368	636,301
Oats, bushels	1,067,483	404,839
Rye, bushels	192,701	69,052
Barley, bushels	200,675	52,675
Equal to	2,631,319	1,600,800

Shipments of Black Walnut Lumber.

The shipments of this article from Toledo, for the past week, furnishes a good showing of the activity in this branch of trade. Since the opening of navigation (to the 10th inst.) the shipments have been:

To Buffalo	16,494,700 feet.
To Ogdensburg	2,131,300 "
To Boston (direct)	209,000 "
To New York (direct)	134,000 "
To Kingston, C. W	9,000 "
Total	19,027,000 feet.

New York Pig Iron Market.

Sept. 16.

IRON—The market for Scotch pig has been unsettled and somewhat depressed, and prices are two or three dollars lower. Sales at $66@70; American do is firmer, the stock is light and the demand fair; sales at $70@72. Bar iron is dull.

LEAD—Pig is more active but prices are easier —closing however with more firmness; sales at 16¼@16½ for foreign.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Sept. 17, 1864. }

Business yesterday was dull. The sales were barely worth noting. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers are so wide that one or the other must give way before operations to any extent can be effected. The weather was pleasant. The receipts by the Allegheny river is on the increase. Yesterday they footed up to 1,894 barrels. The sales did not exceed 200 barrels. The stock on hand is not large. The nominal rates for Crude were 32c, packages returned, and 37c packages included. Bonded oil was nominal at 75c, with more sellers than buyers.

BENZOLE—Sales in a small way were made at 35@37c.

TAR—Was steady, with sales $8 00 per bbl.

Some of our oil men have been in luck. The owners of the Horse Neck well in Virginia, struck a new well, which produces from 500 to 600 bbls per day. This strike caused a good deal of excitement in that vicinity. One of the lucky owners started East for the purpose of forming a new Company. Great country this, and not fenced in. Oil has become one of our institutions.

CRUDE OIL—The only sales reported was 200 bbls at 32c, packages returned.

REFINED OILS—Were in fair demand. Bonded was nominal at 85c. A lot of 500 barrels was shipped East on speculation.

TAR—Was steady; sales of 200 bbls at $8 00 ₰ bbl.

BENZOLE—We note small sales, viz: 50 bbls, 37c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Pennock, Ball & Co.	581	Fisher Bro	252
Jas. Wilkins	11	R. Ashworth	507
Strickler & Baxter	286	Fleming & Bro	257
Total			1,894

Imports of Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Sill & Co., 198 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Wormser M. & Co., 292 bbls refined, for N. Y.
King & Pennock, 140 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co., 210 bbls refined, for N. Y.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 15, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₰ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
1½ to 1⅝, by ¾ and 3-16 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	8½
1¼ to 1⅝, by ½ to ¾ inch	8½
1½ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1¾ to 1⅞, by ¾ and 3-16 inch	9
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	9¼
¾ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9¼

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	9¾
1¾ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
⅞ inch	11¾
¾ inch	12¾
⅝ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	¼ and 9-16 inch	9
2⅜ to 2¾	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
2⅞ to 3¼ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
3⅜ to 4 inch	9¼	¼ inch	9¾
4⅛ ¾ and ⅞ inch	9½	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8½	½ inch	9¾